

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1878.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1878" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

ON THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1878.

It was once observed by a medical gentleman, whose lengthened experience entitled him to respect, that the chief cause of sickness in China was the hour at which people dine. He gave a startling picture of the average dinner-table of the East, and then left it to his readers to decide whether the dinner hour was not chosen rather for the purposes of convenience than of health, and whether it was much to be wondered at that live complaints and other like diseases were prevalent in these parts. It is not, however, only in regard to health that the conventional late dinner is to be deprecated. It seems to be especially designed by some evil genius as the best possible means of reducing the opportunities of social enjoyment to a minimum. What really spoils half the good things in the way of amusements, is the inevitable late dinner. This ridiculous meal is considered a sine qua non of social intercourse. One man cannot spend an evening with another, especially if ladies are involved in the consideration, without the preliminary of a dinner, which in the majority of instances renders the enjoyment of the evening impossible. Moreover, the numerous dining-out evenings celebrated weekly by each individual render it impossible for him to "go in for" whatever amusements or entertainments happen to be set down for those particular nights, and thus a want of spirit becomes apparent in such amusements and entertainments. We will not do the typical Hongkong man the injustice to suppose that he really prefers the dinner to the entertainment, only the former is a thing that a man is supposed to attend regularly, and the latter can be left alone well enough for once, and thus comes to be left alone altogether. Of course, it is impossible to do both things on the same night. Your regular dinner-out could no more rouse his faculties after dinner than he could fly after the same meal.

It is a strange thing that this ridiculous old habit of dining late and heavily, and of sitting that selfish hour or so over the wine, should have outlived so many other exploded absurdities of bygone days. But it is still more strange that in a climate like ours in Hongkong, a like unhealthy habit should be allowed to remain. We have abandoned silk hats for pith ones of a more useful form. We do not consider it indispensable that men should dress in our summer months precisely as they do in London and Paris. We affect the punjab and the verandah, the sedan chair and the white umbrellas. And yet no change of climate can induce an Englishman to forego his pet idolatry, the conventional dinner. In fact, when he gets out to the East, he seems to give an even freer rein to this idolatry than ever he did at home, and he appears to concentrate all his conservatism, all his recollection of "the correct thing," all his reverence for European habits, many of which he needs must abandon, in this one daily event. To some extent the matter is susceptible of explanation. Hospitality is a celebrated old virtue, but it is responsible for a great many things that are not altogether desirable, and the old hospitality of the East has to answer for a great deal of our present absurd dinner system.

Where every merchant kept open house and a large number of his guests were naval or military men just arrived from home, there was every inducement to copy the venerated

English dinner as the basis of intercourse between man and man. But all that sort of thing is over. Open house is a thing of the past, and yet this relic of the system remains. There is no longer the slightest reason for it, except that it is the custom. Probably nearly every one in the place, if he had to choose for himself independently of habit and local usage, would abolish the late dinner as a thing not only bad in itself, but a nuisance in relation to other things. Still it is not abolished, and we continue to be maters to custom as men certainly are in some degree all the world over, but nowhere perhaps in so absurd a way as this.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Diamond* left Singapore for this port on the 15th instant.

The steamer *Acasta*, *Hedda*, *Craigforth* and *Asante* arrived at Shanghai on the 11th inst., and the steamer *Falstaff* left that day.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Mitchell was last evening so far recovered from the effects of the carriage accident that he hoped to be able to get about this day.

We are informed upon reliable authority that Mr. G. F. Seward, formerly Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. We are sure that the intelligence will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Seward, both at Shanghai and Hongkong.

We are informed that steps are being taken to draw up a Memorial to the Home Government with reference to the recent Police trouble. The idea of instituting legal proceedings will, we understand, be abandoned; and we do not that the memorial, which has been submitted to a gentleman fully able to do justice to the subject, will be drawn up in such a way as to set forth the merits of the case in explicit though respectful language. It would be satisfactory if in connection with this, some general arrangement could be made with reference to collecting money for Bimini. At present we believe many sums are with held on account of a doubt as to the proper quarter to which they should be sent.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 12th April, 1878.

PARIS TELEGRAMS.

The approaching elections in Paris evoke the strong interest, as indicating the feeling towards Government.

There has been an earthquake at San Salvador, 500 people killed.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1878.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

MESSRS. T. L. LEES-BROWN, claim for \$63 on a promissory note. Defendant admitted his signature to a promissory note for \$34, four dollars of which were for food supplied. The amount eventually acknowledged. Judgment for \$64.

CHIN-SING-SOLOE, E. NORTON AND ANOTHER.

QUAN-HO & THE SAME, \$12461.

These causes postponed from the 8th instant application of Mr. Toller, who appeared for the defendants, came on again yesterday. The plaintiffs were consignees of cargo by the steamer *Perseus*, and had paid freight to the defendants. Not being able to get their goods, (because they were held by the agents of the vessel, Messrs. Wu, Pintaa & Co., who claimed a lien for freight,) they sought to recover the freight they had paid.

Both cases were postponed till Tuesday next, the 2nd instant.

CHINA-HOT. C. L. VOLKMANN.—\$15. Plaintiff said \$2.50 was for wages and \$2.50 for clothes detained.

Defendant said the plaintiff ran away, and left his clothes behind.

Judgment for \$2.50, and clothes to be delivered up.

LEONG-CHUH-CHIN'g. C. L. VOLKMANN.—\$2.50.—Plumkin is a cook, and said he was turned out because he asked for money.

Defendant said plaintiff asked for permission to go to Canton, and he gave him permission, providing he got another. One was got, and the plaintiff asked for money in advance, and on refusing to pay any, plaintiff went away altogether, and submitted him for his full wages.

Judge for \$2.50.

TO MY APPREHENSION THE CASE IS ONE OF FAIR JURISDICTION.

THE "CHARLES ALBERT."

The Chief Justice delivered judgment in the appeal from the decision of the Harbour-master, on the case being referred back to him, as follows:

JUDGMENT.

I have written my decision in this case on Wednesday last. After some delay I now deliver it.

This is an appeal from the decision of the Marine Magistrate, Capt. Thomsett, R.N., whereby he fined the appellant, Mr. Charles Alister, £100 for damages done to a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 25th of March, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 27th of March, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 29th of March, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 31st of March, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 1st of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 3rd of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 5th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 7th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 9th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 11th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

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On the 15th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 17th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 19th of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

On the 21st of April, 1877, the steamer *Charles Alister* was at anchor in the harbour of Macao, when she struck a part of the pier belonging to the proprietors of the steamer *Charles Alister*.

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detain a hand on the helm as when tiding a fine-mouthed horse, in fact you have to hold her in, or give, much in the same way. Pleasant also is it to lean over the side when slowly gliding in a calm, and see the ever changing forms and colours of the corals below.

This is all very nice indeed, but how about the following?

Tue.—2 a.m., and a dark rainy night, a silent figure me, at the helm, drooping with sleep and almost nodding notwithstanding the cold driving rain, requiring always to be on the alert to keep her "full and by" on the port tack, beating up against the wind, the Batangas (it is a Bazaar) coming down with a jarring bang on the water each time we surmount a wave; in a way, that might awoke the seven sleepers; but it has no effect on the other two men lying in the bottom of the boat, their faces covered with mud, and nothing less than a kick in the ribs will raise them up to stand by the fore and main sheets while she comes about on the other tack.

No more boating for me!

Had to swim ashore sometime through the surf when the boat had to anchor a short way off, the rest of bumping on the corals, this is general practice by night, and one of the men and hence before the port, and going on, very slowly, watching the surf and other boats; I managed to get thrown by a larger wave than usual out of the luna when there was some seven or eight feet of water, on to a coral rock with only about two; was out all to pieces when I got off, nothing very serious, but those in my leg required to boil and festered. Jose recommended cocoon-oil oil, tried it, thought I was getting taken to pieces when the bandages were being applied. Jose said if he thought the oil must have been bad. Thought there was something wrong myself.

I have written out at some length various very scientific opinions why the Philippines are not more thickly inhabited, but my own private opinion is that the men have some taste, think it's pity such a race of brutes as the women here, should be perpetuated.

MILITARY

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.
A very singular story has come to our notice, illustrative of the strange freaks sometimes met with in the course of war. A gentleman well known in military circles has received an investment to the extent of one thousand in the Chinese National Lottery. He purchased at the time the first tickets that were offered for sale. He had purchased dozens of lottery tickets before, but never heretofore has had the fortune to draw a prize. He had become completely disgusted with his ill-luck, and had determined never to buy another ticket. But when the Sacramento lottery tickets were offered, he under a sense of duty, resolved to purchase one only, and so did it in the usual manner looking at the numbers until the drawing, which have taken place, and he could have a complete list before him. He carried out his resolution. Recently, with a full list of the prizes at hand, he opened his envelope. He had been so many times unfortunate that he really had no expectation of drawing a prize, but still had a faint hope that his luck would change. On tearing open the envelope with an affected nonchalance, judge of his astonishment on finding that he had drawn—nothing.—N. Y. Star.

OUR INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

An outbreak of diphtheria occurred among the children belonging to the 67th Regiment on its way from this country to Rangoon by the steamer Malabar. Four of the children attacked died during the voyage, and four more died soon after the arrival of the regiment at its destination. The cases under treatment are doing well, and there is every reason to hope that the disease will not spread. The Malabar, on the return voyage, brought home the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Regiment from Rangoon. This vessel is one of the five magnificent ships built for the Indian Government, at a cost of £400,000 each, for the special conveyance of troops to India. Before the construction of the Suez Canal three of these vessels were advanced on the Red Sea side, and two others were sent to the Mediterranean crossing the isthmus by land; but since the opening of the canal, each vessel goes right through to India, their usual destination being Bombay. The Malabar was built in 1868 by Messrs Napier, of Glasgow. She is of iron; extreme length 375 feet, breadth 47 feet, tonnage 4,178, with a nominal horse-power of 700. This is the first time that one of these vessels has been in command in the Indian service, and the Malabar is the first ship that has ever anchored in Rangoon river. Her departure from these waters consequently excited the highest interest, and on being thrown open to inspection on the 27th and 28th of December, as we learn from Our Chronicle, a monthly publication that has been started by the 67th Regiment, she was visited by such a motley assembly as had probably never before been seen on board any troopship. John Chisholm presented an impudent and impulsive manner, exclaiming an unceasing and magnitude of the floating bark, but the British don't care to conceal their aristocratic and dandyish ways. Many wished to purchase everything; but the main object of attraction was the saloon mirror, and the reflected grins of those who successfully struggled to get near it expressed their concealed antipathy. We learn from a copy of the same publication that the distance from Portsmouth to Rangoon is 7,500 miles, and that the Malabar was under way 8465 hours, averaging the whole distance of 83 knots per hour. She arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. of the 16th of November, where she took in coal, and on the 17th at 10 a.m. French troopship, arrived from Cochinchina full of invalids. She entered the Kruze Canal just before daybreak of the 19th, steaming at the rate of about five knots an hour, and anchored at Bitter Lake at 4:45 p.m. on the same day, with the thermometer at 65 deg. at noon. She quitted the canal at noon of the 20th, having done a whole distance (37 miles) in 17 hours. The Malabar's draught of water, it may be mentioned, when ready for sea and troops on board, is 23 ft. 2 in. aft. The Lance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O hundred women are studying law in American colleges.

The young ladies of Chicago have recently established a "female beauty league."

To get horses out of a burning building, burn them as far as for their usual work, and they will follow as if nothing were the matter.

It is said that equal quantities of camphor and common pepper, mixed with vinegar, is a certain cure for toothache. The tooth should be plucked with a mill of the mixture.—Scientific Paper.

A man interested in his future state is impressed by a New York paper upon Mr. Hepworth, declaring that his next church was prepared. He gets Mr. Hepworth, with a view to have, after, if his religion is a fire-proof religion as well as his church.

A writer tells a story of two well-known Southern clergymen, one of whom undertook to rebuke the other for using the word. "Brother G—," he exclaimed, without stopping to ask any question, "is it possible you chew tobacco?" "I don't confess I do," the other quietly replied. "Well, I would cut it, sir!" the gentleman energetically retorted. "It is a very unseemly practice, and I may say a very unseemly person—Tobacco?" "Why, even a hog would not chew it!" "Father G—," responded his amazed listener, "do you chew tobacco?" "If No, sir," he answered, gaily, with much indignation. "Thee, pray, who is the most like the hog, you or I?"—New York Tobacco Leaf.

WEATHER.—A very interesting report on the meteorological facts of insanity appears in connection with the recent annual report of the Brighton (England) Asylum. According to this report there is very little difference to be discovered in patients' fits between the average number of these days on which the moon's changes occur and for the days composing the rest of the month, and what little difference there is in favor of the days of the moon's increase.

There is no change of more than 200 acrescens of fit shown in the patients' records, they are preceded or accompanied by considerable alteration in atmospheric pressure, temperature, or both. The legitimate inference, therefore, after all, is that it is not the moon which directly affects the epileptic patient, but the change of weather, and that it is the coincidence which not infrequently occurs of a change of weather with a change of moon which has led the popular mind into the notion of the moon affecting both the weather and the epileptics.

It has come to the knowledge of the Man-son House Relief Committee that some of the survivors of the Northerners have begun to trade upon their notoriety at the music halls. They have been informed that professional business of this kind is incompatible with their chaste, modesty claims on the committee.

A boy got fooling round his father's horses, and finally one of them put his hoof in his face. He was taken in, and the doctor sewed up the lips and bandaged his eyes, and polished his teeth; but he puffed his eyes, and called for a looking-glass, and casting his eyes upon it, he counted his fingers. "Father, do you think I will ever be so pretty again?" "No, my son," the old man replied.

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Extracts.

LATE IN THE MORNING.
Birds were twitting bright and early,
Flitting around from spray to spray,
While the dawn was wan and pale,
While the sky was covered with gray.
Then there strained the light in flashes,
Clouds with orange and gold were winging—
There might have been of the colour ashes,
For 'tis the shade of their glorious hue.
Lying so late in the morning—
On the sun rising slowly
comes the dew of the morning sun;
Softer the mists on the meadows loom;
The pale stars one by one.

Sooner you hear the cock's loud crowing,
More a sound of joy than warning—
Sometime since his voice was going—
You did not hear bold Chanticleer,
Lying so late in the morning.

Michigan slowly the barn-yard leaving,
Step a moment or so to low;

Yonder a colt with his brown flank flowing—
Gulps the pasture to an fro.

Jovier, the mastiff, chained to his kennel,

Loud on the wind, barking with quivering tones—
Such a noise as the bugle-bone!

But you don't see as much as he,
Lying so late in the morning.

There is the hen with her brood behind her;

Gloching and strutting with proud delight;

Safely she'll bring, if the fox don't find her,

Back to their covert her charge to-night.

In the garden the poor little sparrow
Seizes a worm with scanty warning—

Lucre the doves are singing—
Lies in the nest, but soon winging—

These with wings and force unfailing—
Such give you joy unknown to the boy

Lying so late in the morning. T. D. B.

RALEIGH'S PARENTAGE.
In a poor farm-house among the pleasant valleys of Southern Devon, among the white apple-orchards and the rich water-meadows, and the red falds and red lime, and the year of grace 1552, a boy was born, as beautiful as day, and christened Walter Raleigh. His father was a gentleman of ancient blood—older in the land—but, impoverished, he had settled down upon the wreck of his estate, in that poor farm-house. No record of him now remains; but he must have been a man worth knowing and worth loving, or he would not have won the wife he did. She was a Champernowne, proudest of Norman squires, and could probably boast of having in her veins the blood of Courtenay, Emperor of Byzantium. She had been—the wife of the famous knight Sir Oliver Gilbert, and lady of Compton Castle, and had born him three brave sons, John, Humphrey, and Adrian; all three destined to win knight-hood also in due time, and the two latter already giving promises which they well fulfilled, of becoming most remarkable men of their time. And yet the fair Champernowne, at her husband's death, had chosen to wed Mr. Raleigh, and share life with him in the little farm-house at Hayes. She must have been a grand woman, if the law held true that great men always have great mothers; an especially grand woman, indeed, for few can boast of having borne to two different husbands such sons as she bore. No record, so far as we know, remains of her, nor of her boy's early years. One can imagine them, nevertheless.—From "Plays and Pastures, and other Historical Essays" by Charles Kingsley.

FESTIVAL DAY IN TURKEY.
The fest of Kurban-Bairam at Constantinople has occupied four days. Courban means "sacrifice"; thus the Courban-Bairam is the feast of sacrifice—the day on which every good Mussulman should immolate one sheep at least with his own hands. The number varies according to the pecuniary means of each person. The poor are dispensed from this pious practice, and find their advantage in the distributions of feasts which, at that period, the rich afford. During the days preceding the Courban-Bairam, Constantinople is one big sheepfold. On every hand one sees nothing but flocks of sheep, crowding the streets and public squares, where the peaceful animals are offered for sale. The richest private in the city, the loftiest functionary of the State, does not think it beneath him to come in person to this kind of fair, and plunge his hand into the tufted hair of the animal he has already chosen by the eye, to make himself certain that it is perfectly fat enough. The choice once made, the porters who have their stations beside the flocks have upon their shoulders the beasts that have been sold, and follow the purchaser, who walks in front—all the prouder in proportion to the number of sheep and porters who follow in his train. The grave demeanour with which all this is carried on especially strikes those for whom the ceremony is novel. "But let us now come to the sheep which are destined for the Palace, to be there slaughtered nominally by the Sultan and by the members of his Majesty's family, who ought themselves to pass the knife across the throat of the animals, being free to leave afterwards to their attendants the business of completing the sacrifice. The sheep sent to the Palace are of the very finest kind. They are bred specially for the purpose of this sacrifice, and with the greatest care, on the Imperial farms, where they are kept for three years, in order that they may acquire their full development. On the day before the Bairam, they are led in procession to the Palace. The cortège is very strange to see. There were at least 100 sheep, large and fat, walking in single file. Their long and well-kept fleeces hung down to the very ground; all had their horns gilded, and were covered with ribbons of silk, of various colours. Each of them was led by a guardian clothed in a long white tunic, who walked with measured steps and with a gravity that was comical. Bands of musicians, richly dressed in shepherd's garb, preceded and followed this singular train, blowing with all the power of their lungs into Pan-pipes and bagpipes and striking with most energetic thumps upon tambourines. Then came the chief of the corporation of shepherds, mounted on horseback. His steed was caparisoned in the antique fashion; and he himself wore a costume of the most bizarre description. This costume was surpassing in the garb of another personage, who closed the procession. The latter was overladen with ribbons, with banners, with laces which fluttered in the breeze; and he was surrounded by a numerous escort of persons, with breast and legs bare, who wore the turban of the old Janissaries. An immense crowd of people followed this strange procession. The religious ceremonial of the first day of Bairam commences at sunrise, when the Sultan issues from his Palace, amid the thunder of salvoes of artillery, fired both by the land batteries and by the war-ships lying near the city. His Majesty goes to the old Palace of Top Capou, where are assembled the Ministers and the great personages of the Turkish realm, all in their most splendid uniforms. There the Sultan mounts on horseback, and, preceded by the whole of this brilliant escort, all handsomely mounted, he proceeds to the Mosque. All the troops composing the garrison have turned out, and he abides about him as he passes onward. On his return to Top Capou the kissing of hands takes place; and afterwards his Majesty re-enters the Palace, where are held the receptions of the constituted bodies of the State. On the second day of Bairam commences the exchange of visits between the Turkish functionaries of every rank, who express their mutual felicitations; and this lasts till the end of the feast, often continuing longer.—*News of the World.*

ANECDOTES OF MICHAEL FARADAY.

As the recognised prince of investigators, it is no wonder that, on the resignation of Lord Wrottesley, an attempt was made to induce him to become president of the Royal Society. A deputation waited on him and urged the unanimous wish of the Council, and of scientific men. Faraday begged for time to consider. Tyndall gives us an insight into the reasons that made him decline. He tells us: "On the following morning I went up into his room, and said, on entering, that I had come to him with some anxiety of mind. He demanded its cause, and I responded, 'Let you should have decided against the wishes of the delegation that waited on you yesterday.' You would not urge me to undertake this responsibility," he said. "I only urge you," was my reply, "but I consider it your bounden duty to accept it." He spoke of the labour that it would involve; urged that it was not in his nature to take things easy; and that if he became president, he would surely have to stir many new questions, and agitate for some change. I said that in such cases he would find himself supported by the youth and strength of the Royal Society. This, however, did not seem to satisfy him. Mrs. Faraday came into the room, and he appealed to her. Her decision was adverse, and I deprecated her decision. Tyndall, he said at length, "I must remain plain Michael Faraday to the last;" and let me now tell you, son, that I accepted the honour which the Royal Society desires to confer upon me. I would not answer for the integrity of my intellect for a single year."

In 1853 Sir Robert Peel desired to confer pensions on an honourable distinction on Faraday, and some of the eminent men. Lord Melbourne, who succeeded him as Prime Minister, in making the offer at a private interview, gave utterance to some very expressive words that appeared to the eye of science to reflect on the honour of his profession, and led to his declining the munoy.

The King, William IV., was struck with the unusual nature of the proceeding, and kept repeating the story of Faraday's refusal, and about a month afterwards the premier, dining with Dr. (now Sir Henry) Holland, begged him to convey a letter to the professor, and to press on him the acceptance of the pension. The letter was couched in such honourable and conciliatory terms, that Faraday's personal objection could no longer apply, and he expressed his willingness to receive this mark of national approval. A version of the matter that found its way into the public prints caused fresh alarm, and nearly produced a final refusal; but through the kind offices of friends who had interested themselves throughout in the matter, a friendly feeling was again arrived at, and the pension of three hundred pounds a year was granted and accepted.

Pfeiffer, of Bonn, was showing him one day in the laboratory of Albermarle-street his experiments on the action of a magnet on the electric discharge in vacuum tubes. Faraday danced round them; and as he saw the moving ares of light, he cried, "Oh! live always in it!" Mr. James Heywood once met him in the thick of a tremendous storm at Eastbourne, rubbing his hands with delight, because he had been fortunate enough to see the lightning strike the church tower. I was spending a night at an hotel at Ramsgate when on light-houses business. Early in the morning there came a knock at the bedroom door, but as I happened to be performing my ablutions, I cried, "Who's there?" "Guess." I wear over the name of my brother commissioners, but heard only "No, no," till, not thinking of any other friend likely to hunt me up in that place, I left off guessing; and on opening the door I saw Faraday, enjoying with a laugh my inability to recognize his voice through a deal board.

As he had learned the difficult art of honouring all men, he was not likely to run after those whom the world counted great. "We must get Garibaldi to come some Friday evening," said member of the institution during the visit of the Italian hero to London. "Well, if Garibaldi thinks he can learn anything from us, we shall be happy to see him," was Faraday's reply.

A lady, calling on his wife, happened to mention that a needle had been once broken into her foot, and she did not know whether it had been all extracted or not. "Oh! said Faraday, "I will soon tell you that"—and taking a finely suspended magnetic needle, he held it close to her foot, and it dipped to the concealed iron.

An artist was once maintaining that in natural appearances and in pictures up and down, high and low, were fixed indubitable realities; but Faraday told him that they were merely conventional acceptations, based on standards often arbitrary. The disputant could not be convinced that ideas which he had hitherto never doubted had such shifting foundations. "Well," said Faraday, "hold a walking-stick between your chin and your great-toe; look along it and say which is the upper end." The experiment was tried, and the artist found his idea of perspective at complete variance with his sense of reality; either end of the stick might be called "upper"—literally it was one, physically it was the other.

TRANSAANTLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

ff 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamers, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oostering" as well as the "Globe" after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the profits of the previous year amongst such of the Insured as have paid during the year £500 or upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

ff 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses No. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (which changes took effect from 1st January, 1873), the Net Premiums of the Company, in respect of the sum that, as distributed below, viz.—

Two-thirds (2/3rd) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents.

ff 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of buildings and their contents, remain as follows until further notice, viz.—

Detached and semi-detached.

Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents)

Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents

Offices and Godowns and their contents

Others, by special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies—

Not exceeding 10 days 1 per cent.

Not exceeding 1 month 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not 3 " "

exceeding 3 months 1 " "

exceeding 6 months the full annual rate of

ROTH S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

ff 1763 Hongkong, 15th September, 1869.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premium, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & CO., Agents.

ff 1174 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and Marine Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

ff 1831 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. GOUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

ff 1953 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALF STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, Agent.

ff 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored theron.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

ff 1168 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Not exceeding 1 month 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Above 1 month and not 3 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

exceeding 3 months, and not 6 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

exceeding 6 months, and not 12 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Above 12 months the full annual rate.

No charge for Policy fees.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

ff 242 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Not exceeding 1 month 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Above 1 month and not 3 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

exceeding 3 months, and not 6 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

exceeding 6 months, and not 12 months 1 per cent. of the annual rates.

Above 12 months the full annual rate.